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THE METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION

Our Concluding Report of the Menster Meeting of Last Saturday.

The United Northern Sentiment.

Speeches at Stands Three, Four

The Excitement in Union Square During the Meeting.

REETING OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

The Feeling Throughout the Country.

THE LATEST NEWS,

STAND NO. THREE.

Frederick Knapp, Hugo Wesendank, Julius Brill, Graef-fenberger and others. The crowd around the stand was formed of respectable and orderly persons, the German German element being deci-dedly predominant. The meeting was called to order precisely at three o'clock by Mr. Richard Warren, who nominated Mr. William F. Havemeyer as Chairman of the creeting.

The following gentlemen acted as Vice Presidents:—

learly A. Smylle, W. J. Wook, Royal Pheips.

7. B. Faile,

Mr. HAVEMEYER, on taking the chair, made a few brief remarks, observing that in the course of his life he never had supposed that he would be called upon to perform the day, which all present were called upon to perform the day.

Mr. Havemayer then introduced the Rev. Mr. Passrox, who read a short prayer.

Mr. Witthaus was called upon to act as Secretary of the enertiar, and a list of Vice Presidents were read and adopted.

The resolutions were then read by Mr. Richard Warzus, and were adopted by an unanimous vote. During these proceedings the crowd in the square, fronting the stand, had augmented by tens of thousands, and the greatest degree of enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. The excitement increased at the appearance of Misjor Anderson on the platform, accompanied by Hessrus. Simeon Draper and Police Superintendent Kennedy. The gallant Major was introduced to the Germans by Mr. Draper. The first spacker introduced was Mr. Coddington, and while he was speaking Oaptain Foster and Dr. Grawford, the Surgeon of Fort Suniter, arrived on the platform. They were introduced by Mr. Warren, and were received with vociferous chases. These gentlemen, as also Major Anderson previously, soon left the stand, and the speaker was permitted to proceed with the discourse.

Factow Chieses—The iron hall at Fort Sumter rattles on every Northern breast. It has shot away the last yes. cure of national and personal forbearance. Boaf of bread on its way to a starving man was split in two by a shot from his brother. You might saturate the cotton States with all the turpentine of North Carolina; you might from his brother. You might saturate the cotton states with all the turpentine of North Carolina; you might throw upon them the vast pine forests of Georgia, then bury the Gulf storms' sharpest lightning into the combustable mass, and you would not redden the Southern horizon with so angry a glow as flashed along the Northern heart when the flames of Fort Sumter reached it. To day, incesidered America, with her torn flag and her broken charter choise for you to guard the one, restore the other. How Europe starce and liberty shudders, as from Statester Scuthern history will be as bare as the pole from which the rundered pennant sinks, and treas on parts with the last rag that concealed its hideonaness. This old ghost of cismaion is at last a verity. For years it has been skulking semi-officially about the Capitol. Through the whole range of our parliamentary history overy great question, frem a larif to a Territory, has felt; its clammy louch. Did it not drop its doath's head into the tariff scales of '33, hoping to weigh the duties doarn to acconciliation level? did it not shoot its ghastly logic into the storm of '30, and frighten our soundest statesmuship into that crude calm cashed the Missouri compromised did it not all grinning upon the deck of all our naval battles, hoping to get a turn at the wheel, that it might run the war of 1512 upon a rock? did it not stand up upon the floor of the flust Congress and shake its bony dagers in the eath face of Washington' and did not our fathers, who stood unmoved the shock of George the Third's cannon, shudder in the presence of this speatre, when they thought how the lafant republic might be exat away floon its blesk and milkless breast? Then it was a thin, savik sing, batched faced ghout. At last, fed upon the granaries of Northern and Seuthern haadticism, it has come to be a retund, well fed, corpulent deaster. Southern passion may put en the war paint; Southern states masship may sitempt to organize a pique into an empire, to elayate a

invade their plain exterior with peacock hies, which pro-claim such tenedity to a flag that hus fannet, like an angel's wing, every form of our prospectty and critical It seems hard for philosophy to divine how any section of the country, so comprehensively prosperous, could al-low a mean jealousy of another portion, a little more wealthy and populous, to so hurry it on into rebellion, not sgainst us, but a common government and a common glory, to which both are subject and both should love. Does not each State belong to all the States, and should not all the States be a help and a guide to each State; Louisians's sugar drops into Ohio's teacup, and should not every palace built on Fifth averue nod its bead amicably to whatever cotton receipts its bills? Overpride of locali-ty has been the scourge of our nationality. When our thirty-one stars broke on the north star, did not Texas, as well as Pomesylvania, light up the bleck Arctic sky? When the old flag first rose over the unouched gold of Cali-fornia, did not Georgia and New York Join hands in un-veiling the tempting ove? Virginia has second and car-ried my political fathers with it—Washington and Jeffer-son. The State has allowed their tombs to crumble, as well as their principles. Outlaw their sod! Who will dare to ask me for my passport at the grave of Washing-ton?

Loud calls for Mr. Karr were made, who was enthusi-astically received. Being introduced by the President,

Loud calls for Mr. Karr were made, who was enthusiastically received. Being introduced by the President, he spoke as follows:—

If I understand you rightly, Mr. President, your object in inviting German speakers to this large meeting is to prove by their addresses that in respect to the present crisis there is no difference of opinion in any class of our population, that a unanimity of feeling prevails in the hearts of all cilizens, adopted as well as native, and that the same just and patriolic indigation swells the breast of every lover of his country against the unscrupulous traitors who are trying to set up a government of their own by parjury, theft and plunder. It has often been said, and I am sorry to confess not without some shade of truth, that wherever there are two Germans together there are three different opinions among them. I am, however, happy to tell you that it is not so in the face of the danger which now threatens to bresk up the national government. I see around me old florman democrats and republicass—men belonging to every variety of parties, at home and in this country. But the past differences are forgotten, and as long as the present crisis will last, i am sure all will wnenimously co-operate for the same ond, namely—for the preservation of this great republic, which is as dear to the termans as to any other men. Although I am not authorized to speak for others, if cel condient that I do but express the sentiments of every German in this country when I say that we are all unanimously for the adoption of the meet exergetic means against the fendich attempts of our common foe. Fellow-cit zons, let us not deceive ourselves; the present struggle requires prompt action and jowerful means to overcome it. The stronger we prepare ourselves, the better we shall be able to defeat the purposes of the enemies to the cause of universal civilization and liberty. The internecine war now raging here is not only a private attain of America; it is a question of the highest importance to the whole divili

SPEROH OF MR. OTTO SACKERDORF.

Mr. OTTO SACKERDORF next addressed the meeting, and made the following remarks:—

If I nad prepared a speech I would not be able to recite it in the presence of such a jubilation, the booming of the canrons and the shouts, which have greeted the hero of Fort Sunter. But I will recite to you the verses of our national poet, Theodor Koerner, who said that when the people rises there will be no coward found to

wish and one action—that is the re-establishment of the Union; and, as they do, let us not look back upon the party; let us face future danger and future victory. If you do this, my fellow citizens, then the future will be ours.

SPRECH OF MR. GUSTAVUS STRUVE. GUSTAVUS STRUVE, Esq., a gentleman whose white and intelligent looking head is adorned by very flery eyes, and who has been general in the war of 1848, against the government of Baden, created an unbounded enthusiarm by his appearance on the stand. Mr. Struve was also the president of the Garibatdi Committee, which sent aem by his appearance on the stand. Mr. Struve was also the president of the Garibatdi Committee, which sent Mr. Reventioro to Garibaidi to bring him money and assistance. Hearld:—When we took the sword in our hands thirteen years ago we did it on purpose of founding a republic, the idea of which was America. We have arrivered here, but the atorms which have cust us upon this shore have not ceased yet, and again we have to fight for our ideal, which has been attacked by the enemy of freedom and civilization, by the slaveholding tyrant, the lickspittle of European despots, who thinks he can tear down this sacred flag. But we will carry this flag high in our hands, where those robels never can reach it. We shall hold it more sacred, higher and more united than in Germany. In Germany distanton war out curse; but in this country we are united with all people, who have found an asplum in their glorious country, and before all with the sons of the patriotic founders of the great republic which has adopted us. The same spirit which lived in us in 1848 is hving still in us; it lives in me and you, in every one of us. The question is now between secession and Union, between liberty and slavery. Wherever we stand, if not on the side of Union and liberty, and we mean to dafend it to day as we did in the battle fields of 1848. Brethren, North, ing can help to-day but the sword, and you are going to take that sword, to live or die freemen, as we have been all during our life.

Mr. Strve seemed highly impressed with the object of his speech, and was repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers for the gentleman when he left. Let us act, not speak. The freedom, which is our palladum, shall be defended by the brave cons of Germany.

SPEECH OF MR. RICHARD WARREN. Mr. Richard Warren delivered an address in the English language. He was a Minute Man, said Mr. Warren, and having been called to may a few words to the Germans, he would give them his welcome and fellowship. He asked them to stand by this country, this new country of theirs. The cowardly acts perpetrated on Fort Sumter made the heart of every American, comented with German strength, shout shame! shame! Shame! shame! would be said by every German in the old World, when the news would get to them. To day what sight was this? The Almighty God looked down upon us. The spirit of Washington seemed to animale that statue yonder, as if to say to us to be faithful to our country. If he (the speaker) had ten sons, they all should go and defend the country. German citizens—no more Germans, but American citizens—need the animal to you have adopted. There were more men there to day than this South Carolina had. (Applause.) Come on. come on, Jefferson Davis; if you would, you would be hang. Tremble, traitor, as traitors have to tremble when the freemen of the country speak. Mr. Warren wound up with a eulogy on Major Anderson and his b ave men, and he was enthusiastically cheered by the Germans.

SPEECH OF MR. IGNATZ KOCH. Mr. IGNATE Kocn said-It was the duty to go into the fight against the South. When the Germans left their country bleeding and cove of with wounds received in the struggle for liberty, when thousands of the brave fellows were killed, they swore that liberty would be the war cry of the future time. When the Germans came over to this country the Americans did not understand them, and thought it was all the same whether a man was a German or a Dutchman; its reverend gentlemen said in Mr. Kuch's presence, that Hamburg was the capital of Dutchiand! They were understood now by the Americans, and it was conceded that the Germans know something else beside lagter beer, and that they knew nothing else beside lagter beer, and that they knew nothing better than freedom. In Germany there were good prospects for a republic, and no-body had destroyed them but the Germans themselves. This shall not be done with the second fatherland. The Germans had elected the present Presidest, Mr. Lincoln, a man of liberal ideas, energy and sincerity of purpose, while Mr. Buchanan—(cries of "No politica." The orator finished his remarks by asking for three chairs for the Union is not so tired yet as to want three chairs.

Speech of Mr. Wichell. country bleeding and cove od with wounds received in

SPEECH OF MR. WICHEL.

Mr. F. Wichin, one of our German fellow citizens, was Mr. P. Wichia, one of our tearmin follow citizens, was then introduced, making remarks in English. He said that our flag was in danger, and we had to counsel how it was to be sustained. The object of this meeting was ty say whether they would repel the attack made upon it by force. We were no more democrats, nor republi-cans—we were now Americans. Let us show, said the

he fact that yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of

The following address was delivered before the meeting by Mr. Osward Ottschoren, editor of the New York State Zeitung.—

In his inteoductory remarks he alluded to the occasion which had given rise to such an unparallelee and truly sublime display of enthusiasm and particule feeding. For our institutions, in the schnowledgment of our lawful or institutions, in the regard for the result of an election agreeable to a constitution so universally admitted to be the pillars of our political existence, the bulwark of cur liberties and our prosperity. Fake away these pillars, or suffer their disintegration, and the whole proud syncture will tumble into atoms. Look around, we peruse the pages of the history of the country, and tell us what is the severe of our gengers and nucessa? Political parties have contributed to the advancement of the country by means of the application of such principles, which in their opinion could be made instrumental to the furtherance of our general welfare. But this display of the activity and powers of parties could never have been successful without fairly to the cardinal principle, that every lawful election carries with it the duty of abeyance in it ifs result, and that only from a strict adherence to this obligation and usage a party can maintain its ascendancy and command the confidence of the people. Unconditional obedience to self-created laws, and implicit respect for the decision of the popular will were the fruitful sources of party power and prestige not alone, by the reasons which have led the whole civilized worned at once to admire our system, and to fear or theorem and an appear of from our example—was gaining ground among the lovers of liberty of all nations, and presented an ever active stimulus to our own people to contribute to its reaseration and confirmation. At this very hour we are been assembled for the very same object. As to the was and means through which that end is to be reached, contrary opinions have not fauled to be maintained, and in patticular as to the re

STAND NO. FOUR.

Speeches of Mon. Mr. Spinola, Mr. Wm. Speeches of Hon. Mr. Spinola, Mr. Wm.
Curtis Noyes, Mr. David Dudley Field,
Mr. Commerford, Judge Pierrepont, Mr.
Thos. Field, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Frankenheimer, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Fuller,
Rev. Dr. Vermilyes and Others-Major
Anderson on the Platform and His Enthusiastic Reception by the MeetingTwo of His Officers also Introduced to
the Pearls &c.

around stand No. 4, and although at the beginning there were not more than two or three hundred in front of it, yet hardly five minutes elapsed before the whole space, to the distance of about a hundred and fifty feet on every

who go forth to fight our battles for us, each men to do his duty. Bless the Governor and officers of this state, and the body of the people, who, after long fraternal forbearence, are now risen to secert the majesty of law and uphold the best government the world has ever seen. Give us perfect unity, and let all party diversities be hushed and forgotten. May the whole faithful portion of the people now forced into this struggle for our political life and freedom determine with fixed purpose never to faiter nor give over until law and the government are effectually vindicated and sustained. Though it may be for months or for years, though disaster and defeat may some, may they have the fortitude to suffer and the courses to persevere until this end is attained, for in it we believe are bound up the interests of freedom and of constitutional government in this lend and the world over, now and for generations yet unborn. Mercifully look upon this great city. Inspire its people in this sharp emergency with a spirit of obedience to law, and aid its magistrates in the preservation of social order among us. Let all classes realize the responsibility of this solemn crists, and each one be submissive and cird himself to the work that may be required of him. Thus we pray most humbly and ferventially, the our food. We acknowledge thy supremary, we look to Thee for Thy divine blessing. Thou who did it is may be. Speedily end this mesdless and unratural warfare, and bring in peace and good will over the powers that be, which are ordained of God." Spare blood, if it may be. Speedily end this mesdless and unratural warfare, and bring in peace and good will over the whole land. We asknowledge thy supremary, we look to Thee for Thy divine blessing. Thou who look land we are might our cristian and good will over the whole land. We asknowledge the peace looks and unratural warfare, and bring in peace and good will over the whole land. We asknowledge the peace looks in the reake of thy Son, Jesus Christ, our adorable Saviour.

A SUBSTANTIAL OFFERING OF PATRIOTISM. At the conclusion of the prayer, Rev. Dr. Vannityka said he des red to say a few words. I was, said he, born a citizen of this city, under the Stars and Stripes, and here I spent the greater part of my life. I cannot light, but I can pray, and I have prayed most fervently for the success of our cause, and for constitutional liberty; and now I will read to you the following brief document:—

now I will read to you the following brief document:—

New York, April 20, 1861.

Carpenter & Vermilyea—Pay to the order of Hon. John

A. Dix one hundred dollars to aid in furnishing men and
means to uphold the constitution and government of our
country against treeson and rebelicon.

THOS. E. VERMILYEA.

The reading of this brief but expressive document was

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOVES, ESQ.

Now I give one response to that, and I ask you to re-

pond to it.—

Forever float that standard sheet,

Where brea bes the for that itres before us;

With freedom's soil beneath our feat,
And freedom's banner floating o'er us.

Loud and continued cheers. SPEECH OF SENATOR SPINOLA.

At the close of Mr. Noyes' remarks, Mr. Seesona ad-

Loud and continued cheers.

SPIECH OF SENATOR SPINDLA.

At the close of Mr. Noyes' remarks, Mr. Serona adcressed the meeting, as follows:—

There is no more glerious cause under which we could are mble than that which calle us together—she cause of our country. War under any circumstance is to be regretted, and more particularly it is to be mouraed over when we find such a war as is now upon us, but it has come, and there is only one thing left for us to do, and that is—our duty. It is for you to say whether you will meet these traitors and drive them into the ocean. (Cries of "Yes," "Yes.") God in Mis mercy gare you this country, and Washington gave you the constitution under which we live. Both have been entruded to you for safety and perpetuation. Will you take some of them, or will you not? ("We will, we will.") Before coming upon this stand i circulted this park, and as I walked by the statue of Washington on the other side, and sate walked by the statue of Washington on the other side, and sate will be stated in the fig. of fort Sumer, torn and tattered as it is—torn and tattered, but not dishonored—I gloried in that flag. I gloried in handerson and his little band of thirty five guaners, who keep off for so many hours thirty thousand trescon managers of South Carolina, who were not able even to make them arrive that flag. (Cheers) We must not stop new to inquire what has produced this war. You must only inquire as to the proper means to meet and carry it on successfully, and to finish it at the earliest moment. To accomplish this, et the Not Limit raily in those might, and these trailors ball meet an end more ignosalsious than that which foll upon the traity. Arnold. (Applause.) Familier to every man within the sound of my voice is the fact that our men bave been interrupted in their way to the failure. On the seal of the state of Baltimore now stands. (Tremendous cheering.) The great leading avenue to the fact that one of the properties of the papels have been in the rope of the papels in his body to hu